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traffic, money department, order and commission department, foreign department, and financial department. The study of classifications, rates, and tariffs is explained by the reproduction of various tariffs and accompanied by the facsimiles of a great variety of express forms. Mr. Chandler does not think that the competition of the parcel-post business will affect seriously or permanently express service, for, he says, the parcel-post rates are lower on a limited class of transportation only, while the express companies offer a diversity, a flexibility, and a superiority of service which must secure for them a certain field. This book affords excellent working material for the student with practical business ambitions in this direction.

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*Honest Business.* By AMOS KIDDER FISKE. New York: Putnam, 1914. 8vo, pp. 333. \$1.25.

In this work the author brings the knowledge gained from a wide business experience to a discussion of present-day problems of commerce, distribution, and government. Prevailing economic evils are briefly considered and suggested remedies are passed in review. The writer maintains that the solution of the problems is not to be found in any change in the economic system itself. What is needed is a radical change in the nature of the impelling motives which are behind all commercial activity. We must get ethics into economics and morals into business. Our whole business system is based upon pure selfishness; and so long as this is the case it is futile to talk of socialism, or of any other scheme, as a possible remedy for existing evils. The one great need of the time is plain honesty. The world must be taught that in all business honesty is the best policy; and the teaching must come through the united efforts of the home, the school, and the church. If for only one generation these three institutions would combine in directing their powers primarily to making the human race honest, the results would surpass our highest expectations; while persistence in such a policy would eventually provide a solution for all the problems of our economic system.

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*South and Central American Trade Conditions of Today.* By A. HYATT VERRILL. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1914. Crown 8vo, pp. xiv+255. \$1.25.

This is a frank talk to American business men anxious to improve the immediate opportunities for trade with Latin America, from a man who has a wide acquaintance with these countries. The author echoes the popular charge against the ignorant and slipshod methods that have seriously hampered most previous efforts to develop our South American trade; but he expresses the belief that the trade can be won by changes in our business practice and he discusses the practical means for winning the confidence of these possible customers, finding out their needs, and adapting industrial organization and procedure to South American conditions. Intelligent service, says Mr. Verrill,

can follow only on an understanding of both the economic factors and the character of the people. The latter part of the book is a compendium of trade and transportation statistics of the various countries, and diagrammatic presentation of commerce relations. There is an abundance of facts in the book and a practical interpretation of them, but there are few suggestions beyond those current in newspapers and popular discussion.

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*The Cause and Cure of Crime.* By CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.  
Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1914. 16mo, pp. 170. \$0.50 net.

Dr. Henderson's emphasis in this his latest discussion of the problems of criminality is on the contention that crime is not a disease of the body or mind, but that it is a free act of a responsible person and is preventable if subjected to the intelligence of modern knowledge and right methods. He believes that greater stress should be laid on the influence of evil environment and on the lack of education and of right home conditions in the creation of criminals, and that reformation is needed in present systems of procedure. There is also need of psychological laboratories in schools, courts, reformatories, and prisons, of work colonies for alcoholics and delinquents, of a better legal basis for prison regulation, and of the training of the police in the prevention of crime. Students, members of courts, and police officers for whom this book was intended should find here valuable suggestions for the prophylactic methods on which their efforts should be expended.

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*Alsace and Lorraine.* By RUTH PUTNAM. New York: Putnam, 1915.  
8vo, pp. viii+208. \$1.25.

This small book gives the significant events that have marked the political histories of Alsace and Lorraine from the time when Caesar expelled Ariovistus, in 58 B.C., to the final cession of the territory by France to Germany in 1871. In tracing the political history there is inevitably traced as well the changes in sympathies and national feeling. This is the book's particular interest at this time when so much discussion is centered around the fate that awaits these provinces after the war. The author thinks it would be extremely difficult to say which political affiliation, French or German, would now suit the provinces, for their allegiance is drawn in both directions.